NEW RESULTS FROM THE ROTATIONAL SPECTRA OF THE HALOGEN MONOXIDES. INTERATOMIC POTENTIALS, FINE AND HYPERFINE INTERACTIONS.

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Last year we reported the IO rotational spectrum in vibrational levels up to v = 13 for the X_1 $^2\Pi_{3/2}$ state and to v = 9 for the X_2 $^2\Pi_{1/2}$ state. In comparison, previous studies of BrO were limited to v = 2 for X_1 and v = 1 for the X_2 state. Using the DC discharge cell that was so effective for vibrational excitation of IO, measurements of BrO have now been extended up to v = 8 and v = 7 for the X_1 and X_2 states, respectively. Excited vibrational levels of ClO were not obtained with these methods, however good signal to noise at thermal populations allowed measurements for the v = 2 levels of both the X_1 and X_2 states as well as 18 O in natural abundance. The Hamiltonian of Brown, et. al.^a, with explicit isotope dependencies for each parameter, has provided a set of mass and nuclear moment independent parameters for each of the halogen monoxide species. The electron spin-rotation constant, γ , and the centrifugal distortion of the spin-orbit splitting, A_D , which are normally correlated, have been separately determined by the isotope dependence of their contributions to the spectrum. Interatomic potentials have been derived from the mass-independent parameters that are accurate up to the observed excitation energies for each molecule. Analyses of the fine-structure parameters indicate that these molecules are close to the single perturber limit. The hyperfine parameters will be compared with the literature values b,c,d of the appropriate calculated relativistic radial integrals of the halogens.

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